

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the² [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- ¹(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his/her child or, as the case may be, ward between age of six and fourteen years.

1. Ins. by the constitution (Eighty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 S.4 (w.e.f. 12.12.2002)

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण 'प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए
तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा

²और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता
सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई० को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से “प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से “राष्ट्र की एकता” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्तव्य – भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह –

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणी मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई उंचाइयों को छू ले;
- ¹(ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य के लिये शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।

1. संविधान (छयासीवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित।

1. PRINCIPLES OF THE CBSE CURRICULUM

1.1 CBSE Curriculum

The curriculum refers to the lessons and educational content to be taught to a learner in a school. In empirical terms, it may be regarded as the sum total of a planned set of educational experiences provided to a learner by a school. It encompasses general objectives of learning, competencies to be attained, courses of study, subject-wise learning outcomes and content, pedagogical practices and assessment guidelines. The curriculum provided by CBSE is based on National Curriculum Framework-2005 and seeks to provide opportunities for students to achieve excellence in learning.

1.2 Salient Features of the CBSE Secondary School Curriculum

The Curriculum prescribed by CBSE strives to:

1. provide ample scope for holistic i.e. physical, intellectual and social development of students;
2. emphasize constructivist rather than rote learning by highlighting the importance of hands-on experience;
3. enlist general and specific teaching and assessment objectives to make learning competency-based;
4. encourage the application of knowledge and skills in real-life problem solving scenarios;
5. uphold the 'Constitutional Values' by encouraging values-based learning activities;
6. promote Critical and Creative Thinking aligned to the 21st Century Skills in classrooms;
7. integrate innovations in pedagogy such as experiential learning, Sport & Art-Integrated Learning ,toy-based pedagogy, storytelling, gamification etc. with technological innovations (ICT integration) to keep pace with the global trends in various disciplines;



8. promote inclusive practices as an overriding consideration in all educational activities;
9. enhance and support learning by different types of assessments; and
10. integrate environmental education in various disciplines from classes I- XII.

1.3 Objectives of the Curriculum

The Curriculum aims to:

1. achieve cognitive, affective and psychomotor excellence;
2. enhance self-awareness and explore innate potential;
3. attain mastery over laid down competencies;
4. imbibe 21st century learning, literacy and life skills;
5. promote goal setting, and lifelong learning;
6. inculcate values and foster cultural learning and international understanding in an interdependent society;
7. acquire the ability to utilize technology and information for the betterment of humankind;
8. strengthen knowledge and attitude related to livelihood skills;
9. develop the ability to appreciate art and show case talents;
10. Promote physical fitness, health and well-being.
11. Promote arts integrated learning.

1.4 Curriculum Areas at Secondary Level

CBSE envisions the all-around development of students in consonance with the holistic approach to education and therefore, has done away with

artificial boundary between the co-curricular domain and the curricular domain.

Secondary Curriculum provides students a broad and balanced understanding of subjects including languages, Mathematics, Science, and Social Science to enable students to communicate effectively, analyze information, make informed decisions, construct their worldview in alignment with constitutional values and move ahead in the direction of becoming productive citizens. The recent focus of CBSE is on the development of 21st-century skills in settings where each student feels independent, safe, and comfortable with their learning. The Board hopes that schools will try to align curriculum in a way so that children feel more connected to it and employ their learning in real-life contexts. To achieve this aim, it is extremely important that children acquire adequate knowledge and skills in other core areas like Health and Physical Education, Life Skills, Values Education, Art Education, Work Education.

In an operational sense, the secondary curriculum is learner-centered with school being a place where students would be acquiring various skills; building self-concept, sense of enterprise, aesthetic sensibilities, and sportsmanship. Therefore, for the purpose of fostering core competencies in learners, this curriculum encompasses major learning areas as under:

Languages 1	Compulsory
Languages 2	
Social Science	
Mathematics	
Science	
Elective Subjects	Optional
Health and Physical Education	Compulsory Subjects having only school based internal assessment
Work Experience*	
Art Education	

* subsumed in Health and Physical Education



1.5 Curricular Areas:-

The curriculum envisages individual learning propensity and seeks to explore the potential of students in acquiring knowledge and skills. With greater orientation and research skills in core areas, students would evolve as judicious young adults with a sense of real self-estimate having true values and principles. The curricular areas are as follows:

- (i) **Languages** include Hindi, English and 37 other languages. The curricula in languages focus on listening, speaking, reading and writing skills and, hence, develop effective communicative proficiencies. Learners use language to comprehend, acquire and communicate ideas in an effective manner.
- (ii) **Social Science** (Geography, History, Economics and Political Science) intends to make learners understand their cultural, geographical and historical milieus and gain in-depth knowledge, attitude, skills and values necessary to bring about transformation for a better world. Social Science includes the learning of history and culture, geographical environment, global institutions, constitutional values and norms, politics, economy, interpersonal and societal interactions, civic responsibilities and the incorporation of the above-mentioned learning. Learners appreciate and value everyone's right to feel respected and safe, and, also understand their Fundamental Rights and Duties and behave responsibly in the society.
- (iii) **Science:** (Biology, Chemistry and Physics) includes gaining knowledge about Food, Materials, The World of the Living, How things work, Moving things, People and Ideas, Natural Phenomenon and Natural Resources. The Focus is on knowledge and skills to develop a scientific attitude and to use and apply such knowledge for improving the quality of life. The Curriculum promotes the ability to engage with science-related issues, and with the ideas of science, as a reflective citizen by being able to explain phenomena scientifically, evaluate and design

scientific enquiry, and interpret data and evidence scientifically. Students understand the importance of to apply scientific knowledge in the context of real-life situations and gain competencies that enable them to participate effectively and productively in life.

- (iv) **Mathematics** includes acquiring the concepts related to number sense, operation sense, computation, measurement, geometry, probability and statistics, the skill to calculate and organize, the ability to apply this Knowledge and acquired skills in their daily life and the skills to think mathematically. It also includes understanding of the principles of reasoning and problem solving. Children learn to rationalize and reason about pre-defined arrangements, norms and relationships in order to comprehend, decode, validate and develop relevant patterns.
- (v) **Skills Electives-** A well-skilled workforce is one of the key requirements for the prosperity and growth for any country. Some skills come from general education, but specific occupational skills are also important. Typically initial vocational education and training systems have a big part to play in supplying these skills. To develop skills and talents as a form of free expression, Board offers variety of competency based subjects under NSQF like Retail, Information Technology, Marketing & Sales, Banking, Finance, AI etc. Choosing any one Skill subject at secondary level can helps the child to pursue what truly interests or pleases him or her. This liberty promotes a sense of self-esteem in accepting one's own talents and strengths.

The curriculum and the study material for the Skill Electives is available on the CBSE academic website under the tab 'Skill Education' and can be accessed through the link: <http://cbseacademic.nic.in/skill-education.html>.

- (vi) **Art Education** entails instruction in various art forms (visual as well as performing) with an aim to help children develop an interest for arts and encourage them to enthusiastically participate in related activities,



thus, promoting abilities such as imagination, creativity, valuing arts and cultural heritage. In addition, Arts should be integrated with other subjects to promote creative thinking and expression

- (vii) **Health and Physical Education** focuses on holistic development, both mental and physical, understanding the importance of physical fitness, health, wellbeing and the factors that contribute to them. Focus of this area is on helping children develop a positive attitude and commitment to lifelong, healthy active living and the capacity to live satisfying, productive lives with the help of health management, indigenous sports, Yoga, NCC, self-defense, fitness and life style choices.
- (viii) **Work Experience:** The Work Experience has been subsumed in the Health and Physical Education, however, it is an integral part of the curriculum and is given as much as focus as Health and Physical Education.

1.6 Integrating all areas of learning:

All these eight areas are to be integrated with each other in terms of knowledge, skills (life and livelihood), comprehension, values and attitudes. Children should get opportunities to think laterally, critically, identify opportunities, challenge their potential and be open to new ideas. Children should be engaged in practices that promote physical, cognitive, emotional and social development and wellbeing, connect different areas of knowledge, application and values with their own lives and the world around them. The holistic nature of human learning and knowledge should be brought forth while transacting the curriculum to make them good citizens who can contribute in making the world a happy place.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM

2.1 School Curriculum Committee

The Board mandates that all schools must setup a School Curriculum

Committee comprising teachers from each area. The School Curriculum Committee would define activities for pedagogical practices, evolve a plan of assessment and mechanism of feedback and reflection and ensure its implementation. The committee would also ensure that the textbooks/reference materials are age appropriate, incorporate inclusive principles, gender sensitive, have valid content and do not contain any material which may hurt the sentiments of any community. The committee will then send the list of books to the Principal to take action as per para 2.4.7 (b) of the Affiliation Byelaws, 2018. The committee would also ensure that the reference materials reflect conformity with the underlying principles of the Constitution of India and are compliant with NCF-2005. Issues of gender, social, cultural and regional disparities must be taken care of in the curriculum transaction.

2.2 Pedagogical Leadership:

All Principals have a crucial role to play in the evolution of the teaching-learning ecosystem as the Head and pedagogical leader of their schools. In the role of school pedagogical leader, the Principal is expected to undertake the following:

- (a) Lead, Guide and Support the teaching and learning processes in the school by focusing on classroom specific requirements for transacting the curriculum, so that both teachers and students perform at their optimal best.
- (b) Direct the entire focus of all school activities towards the students' learning and acquiring of necessary competencies. Every activity taken up by the school, therefore, should be mapped for the educational competencies, and for life skills, values, etc., being acquired by the students.
- (c) Prepare Annual Pedagogical Plan of the school by designing and developing annual plan for the school by giving equal importance to all areas.



- (d) Promote innovative pedagogy, with special focus on integrating art, sports and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) with education, and use of active and experiential learning methods in the classrooms.
- (e) Ensure joyful learning at all levels through use of such innovative pedagogy.
- (f) Develop school specific resources for teaching and learning, in the form of lesson plans, e-content, use of mathematics and science kits developed by NCERT, etc.
- (g) Ensure proper in-house training of teachers in the school to enable them to unleash their own unique capabilities and creativity in their classrooms.
- (h) To be up to date with all new ideas and tools, etc. being used in education at the global level and constantly innovate the pedagogy of the school.
- (i) To make efforts to learn from the best practices of other schools, by arranging for discussions with Principals of such schools, or through observation visits of teachers to other schools.

The Board has not laid down the structure or format of the annual pedagogical plan as the Board respects educational autonomy of every school and expects each school to prepare its own unique and innovative annual plan. This plan must be an implementable one with realistic timelines that should include administrative inputs and detailed pedagogical aspects.

2.3 Pedagogical Practices by Teachers

The pedagogical practices should be learner centric. Teachers are expected to ensure such an atmosphere for students where they feel free to ask questions. They would promote active learning among students with a focus on reflections, connecting with the world around them, creating and

constructing knowledge. The role of a teacher should be that of a facilitator who would encourage collaborative learning and development of multiple skills through the generous use of resources via diverse approaches for transacting the curriculum.

Teachers should follow inclusive principles and not label children as 'slow learners' or 'bright students', or 'problem children'. They should instead attend to the individual difference of students by diagnosing and modifying their pedagogic planning. As far as possible, Arts should be integrated in teaching, especially while teaching the concept which students find difficult to understand.

2.4 Competency based Learning:

To face the challenges of 21st Century, education should be competency based and Principals as Pedagogical Leaders must create conducive environment for the development of competencies among the students. Competency based Learning focuses on the student's demonstration of desired learning outcomes as central to the learning process. Learning outcomes are statements of expected outcomes that the student will be able to do to know, understand and/or be able to demonstrate after completion of a process of learning as a result of learning the activity. Therefore, the focus is on measuring learning through attainment of prescribed learning outcomes. Experiential and active learning are the preferred pedagogies for Competency Based Learning as they promote critical thinking, creativity and effective study skills among students. Learning Outcomes approach developed by NCERT for classes I-X that is enclosed with each subject should be adopted by all the schools and teaching-learning process may be changed in the light of these outcomes. The schools are expected to have well-defined Learning objectives for every grade that are observable and measurable, and empower learners to focus on mastery of valuable skills and knowledge. It is expected that teachers will provide meaningful and joyful learning experiences to the students by adopting variety of innovative pedagogies or instructional activities and go beyond textbooks. Schools are expected to



track the attainment of Learning Outcomes by each learner and ensure that no child is left behind. CBSE has also come out with suggestive mapping of learning outcomes with NCERT curriculum which can be adopted/ adapted by schools. CBSE has also mapped each learning outcome with assessment to enable tracking of learning progress and these resources are available at the website of CBSE in the form of **Teachers Energized Resource Material**. Schools should also attempt this on their own.

2.5 Lesson/ Unit Plan

Specific Lesson Plans for the topics are to be prepared by the teachers. These plan may have the following parts:

- ❖ Specific Learning Outcomes;
- ❖ Pedagogical Strategies;
- ❖ Group activities/experiments/hands-on-learning;
- ❖ Interdisciplinary Linkages and infusion of Life-skills, Values, Gender sensitivity etc.;
- ❖ Resources (including ICT);
- ❖ Assessment items for measuring the attainment of the Learning Outcome
- ❖ Feedback and Remedial Teaching Plan.
- ❖ Inclusive Practices

2.6 Classroom and School Environment

School environment should be conducive for holistic development of the students. The school should focus on health and hygiene by adopting inclusive practices. As part of the policy the school should adopt practices which will promote mental health. In this direction, the schools may follow the guidelines issued by the Board on making the school a No-Anger Zone or Anger Free Zone. The board has developed school health manuals which are

available on www.cbseacademic.nic.in. The time table in the school should take care of proper rest and the children learn subjects with relaxation. School must also ensure that Children avoid the intake of junk food and should ban it around school premises. Intake of the healthy foods should be encouraged with activities described in circular issued by CBSE.

The surroundings and daily life activities and situations are the best experiential teachers for the students. Teachers must make efforts to draw examples and group activities from daily life observations within the classroom/within the school and surroundings, and encourage presentations and reflection by the students once the activity is completed, to develop the skills of critical thinking and communication.

Children learn a lot through peer learning. To promote peer learning, flexible seating arrangements may be made available during the classroom transactions. The seating should also take care of the needs of the students with disabilities as well. Learning should focus on individual differences and promote collaborative learning. The classroom activities must be connected to the immediate environment of children. The school should maintain connection with the parents and the progress of children should be communicated to the parents, and, if needed remedial measures be taken up for improving the learning outcomes.

2.7 Creating Cross-Curricular Linkages

Creating cross-curricular linkages are vital to learning as they help to connect prior knowledge with new information. For example, Mathematical data handling and interpretation can be effectively applied in geography and science. Children can write better-framed answers in history, geography and science when they have learnt how to write explanations/ short descriptions in a language. Similarly, Life Skills like empathy, problem solving and interpersonal communications can be easily integrated with the study of literature and other areas. Universal Values, Life Skills and Constitutional Values with emphasis on realization of Fundamental Duties may be incorporated depending upon context in almost all the subjects.



2.8 Special emphasis on Integrating Arts in education:

All disciplines being pursued by students at all stages require creative thinking and problem-solving abilities. Therefore, when Art is integrated with education, it helps the child apply art-based enquiry, investigation and exploration, critical thinking and creativity for a deeper understanding of the concepts/topics. Secondly, Art Integrated learning is a strong contender for experiential learning, as it enables the student to derive meaning and understanding, directly from the learning experience. Thirdly, this kind of integration not only makes the teaching and learning process joyful, it also has a positive impact on the development of certain life skills, such as, communication skills, reflection and enquiry skills, un-conditioning of the mind leading to higher confidence levels and self-esteem, appreciation for aesthetics and creativity, etc. Fourthly, this kind of integration broadens the mind of the student, and enables him/her to see the multi-disciplinary links between subjects, topics, and real life. Schools are, thus, required to take up the integration of Art with the teaching learning process.

It must be understood that Art Education and Art Integrated Education may be mutually exclusive, but they build upon each other and strengthen each other. Art Education is not only relevant for developing creativity and appreciation of art among students, but is also necessary for inculcating art-based enquiry skills in the students. Art Education is a necessary precursor for the adoption of Art Integrated learning.

2.8.1 Art Education and Art Integration:

The following two-pronged approach is followed:

- (i) Art education continues to be an integral part of the curriculum. The schools may also promote and offer Visual and Performing Arts based subjects at the Secondary and Senior Secondary level.
- (ii) Art is also integrated with the teaching and learning process of all subjects from classes 1 to 12, to promote active and experiential

learning for “connecting knowledge to life outside the school, ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods and for enriching the curriculum, so that it goes beyond textbooks.”

2.8.2 Art Integrated Pedagogy:

While preparing its annual pedagogical plan under the leadership of the Principal of the school, the school must plan out in detail the Art Education to be imparted at various levels, and how that Art can be integrated with classroom learning of various subjects. The focus must be on mutually reinforcing Art as a subject and Art as a tool for learning, with efforts towards seamless integration. Team teaching (combination of subject teachers and Art teachers) would also strengthen the integration.

For implementing this in classrooms, the subject teacher picks the topic/concept/idea that she wants to teach by integrating Art. The teacher can do this jointly with the Art teacher too. Then, the subject teacher collaborates with the Art teacher to align the pedagogy. Next, the teacher teaches the topic/concept/idea ensuring active learning and ensuring that both the subject and Art are integrated well and there is learning in both areas. Finally, the teacher prepares a rubric to assess the student in both the areas - that is, the topic taught and the Art used.

2.9 21st Century Skills:

There is an increased awareness among the educators of the need to integrate what are called as 21st Century skills in educational systems. There are three key 21st century skills;

There are three key 21st century skills i.e. Learning Skills, Literacy Skills and Life Skills.

Learning skills include:

- Critical Thinking
- Creativity



- Communication
- Collaboration

Literacy skills include:

- Information literacy
- Media literacy
- Technology literacy

Life skills include:

- Flexibility
- Leadership
- Initiative
- Productivity
- Self-awareness

The need of the hour is that schools must focus on enhancing the skills required for a successful adult life in 21st Century. It is important that the students are able to think scientifically, mathematically or artistically to face the real-life challenges in an information and technology driven world and enhance their inherent potential. CBSE has published a handbook on 21st century skills available at its website. Schools may further refer to it.

2.10 Inclusive Education:

Inclusive approach in education is a prerequisite for ensuring full participation of all students with equal opportunity in all areas without any discrimination. Inclusive attitude in all staff and faculty members is crucial for successful inclusive education. Therefore, all the members of teaching and non-teaching staff should be sensitized on the issues of inclusive education. Students without disabilities should also be sensitized. Schools must organize these sensitization programmes with the support of experts from respective field of disabilities. Capacity Building Programmes

on Inclusive Education may be organized in collaboration with the CBSE- Centres of Excellence. Board has made the appointment of special educator mandatory to all the schools affiliated to the CBSE. Special Educators must possess the qualification as prescribed by the Rehabilitation Council of India. (CBSE Circular No. 31/2015). CBSE has published a handbook on Inclusive Education available at its website.

3. SCHEME OF STUDIES

3.1 Subjects to be offered:

Class IX and X is a composite course. Students need to take only those subjects in class IX which they intend to continue in Class-X. Subjects can be offered as under:

Subjects		Names of the subjects	Group
Compulsory	Subject 1	Language I (Hindi -Course A or Hindi -Course B or English Language and Literature)	Group-L
	Subject 2	Language II (Any one from the Group of Languages (Group-L) other than the Language chosen as Subject 1)	Group-L
	Subject 3	Mathematics - Basic or Mathematics Standard	Group- A1
	Subject 4	Science	
	Subject 5	Social Science	
Optional	Subject 6	Skill subject	Group-S
	Subject 7	Language III /Any subject other than opted above	Group-L/Group-A2
Subjects of	Subject 8 and 9	Art Education	
Internal Assessment	Assessment and certification at school level	Health & Physical Education Work Experience*	

*Work experience is subsumed in Health and Physical Education



- (a) The Board Examination in Mathematics is held at two levels in Class X. However, it is not applicable to the internal assessment done in Mathematics at the school level in class X. For details please refer Circular No. Acad. 03/2019. It may be noted that the students who are opting Mathematics - Basic will have the option of taking Applied Mathematics (241) as an Elective at Class XI/Sr. Secondary though they may not be permitted to take Mathematics (041) at Sr. Secondary level. However a student who has opted Mathematics - standard can offer any one of the two available Mathematics at Sr. Secondary level.
- (b) If a student fails in any one of the three compulsory subjects (i.e. Science, Mathematics and Social Science) and passes in the Skill subject (offered as sixth optional subject), then that subject will be replaced by the Skill subject and the result of Class X Board examination will be computed accordingly.
- (c) If a student fails in any language subject, out of first five subjects, the same will be replaced by the language taken as sixth subject (in case of no skills subjects offered) or as seventh subject (optional), provided that he or she has passed this language and after replacement either Hindi or English remains as a passed language in the first five subjects.
- (d) It is expected that all the students would have studied three languages up to class VIII. Those students who could not clear the third language in class VIII and have been promoted to class IX, shall be examined by the concerned schools at the end of Class IX in the same syllabus and textbooks as prescribed for class VIII. Those who are still unable to clear the third language at the end of class IX may be given another opportunity in class X. No student shall be eligible to appear in the Secondary School Examination of the Board at the end of class X unless she/he has passed in the third language. However, students with disabilities are exempted from the study of third language.
- (e) Either Hindi or English must be one of the two languages to be studied in class IX and X. Hindi and English can also be offered simultaneously.

In Hindi, two courses have been provided for class IX and X keeping in view the varying backgrounds of the students and a student may either opt for Hindi A (Code 002) or Hindi B (Code 085).

- (f) Students offering additional sixth skill subject may also offer an additional language III/ any subject as seventh subject.
- (g) Out of the three subjects - Computer Application (Code 165), Information Technology (Code 402) and Artificial Intelligence (code 417) - only one can be offered. A combination of any of these subjects is not permitted.
- (h) For Skill subjects, only those subjects can be offered for which permission has been given by the Department of Skill Education, CBSE.
- (i) Board is extending several exemptions/concessions to candidates with disabilities as defined in the "THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 2016". Exemptions/Concessions extended to Persons with Benchmark Disabilities for Class X & XII Examinations conducted by the Board and the Standard Operating Procedure for availing these concessions are available on :

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/Examination_Circular/2019/5_CIRCULAR.pdf

Schools and candidates may also refer to the circulars issued by the Board from time to time on this matter.

- (j) For Regional Languages, the Board prescribes the textbooks being followed in classes IX and X in the respective State Boards where the language is taught. Schools are also advised to bring to the notice of CBSE the changes, if any, brought out at the commencement of the session by the respective State Boards, in the textbooks of the language of their State. Schools are directed to strictly follow the textbooks prescribed by CBSE in its curriculum. Changes, if any, can be adopted only after CBSE notifies it.



3.2 List of subjects offered at Secondary Level:

LANGUAGE (GROUP-L)							
S	CODE	NAME		Theory Marks	Time (h)	Internal Marks	Total Marks
1	002	HINDI COURSE-A	(ANY ONE)	80	03	020	100
	085	HINDI COURSE-B		80	03	020	100
2	184	ENGLISH LANG & LIT.		80	03	020	100
3	003	URDU COURSE-A	(ANY ONE)	80	03	020	100
	303	URDU COURSE-B		80	03	020	100
4	004	PUNJABI		80	03	020	100
5	005	BENGALI		80	03	020	100
6	006	TAMIL		80	03	020	100
7	007	TELUGU	Any One	80	03	020	100
	089	TELUGU TELANGANA		80	03	020	100
8	008	SINDHI		80	03	020	100
9	009	MARATHI		80	03	020	100
10	010	GUJARATI		80	03	020	100
11	011	MANIPURI		80	03	020	100
12	012	MALAYALAM		80	03	020	100
13	013	ODIA		80	03	020	100
14	014	ASSAMESE		80	03	020	100
15	015	KANNADA		80	03	020	100
16	016	ARABIC		80	03	020	100
17	017	TIBETAN		80	03	020	100
18	018	FRENCH		80	03	020	100
19	020	GERMAN		80	03	020	100
20	021	RUSSIAN		80	03	020	100
21	023	PERSIAN		80	03	020	100
22	024	NEPALI		80	03	020	100
23	025	LIMBOO		80	03	020	100
24	026	LEPCHA		80	03	020	100
25	092	BODO		80	03	020	100
26	093	TANGKHUL		80	03	020	100
27	094	JAPANESE		80	03	020	100
28	095	BHUTIA		80	03	020	100
29	096	SPANISH		80	03	020	100
30	097	KASHMIRI		80	03	020	100
31	098	MIZO		80	03	020	100

32	099	BAHASA MELAYU	80	03	020	100
33	122	SANSKRIT	80	03	020	100
34	131	RAI	80	03	020	100
35	132	GURUNG	80	03	020	100
36	133	TAMANG	80	03	020	100
37	134	SHERPA	80	03	020	100
38	136	THAI	80	03	020	100

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS (GROUP-A1)

S	CODE	NAME		Theory Marks	Time (h)	Internal Marks	Total Marks
1	041	MATHEMATICS -STANDARD	(ANY ONE)	80	03	020	100
	241	MATHEMATICS - BASIC		80	03	020	100
2	086	SCIENCE		80	03	020	100
3	087	SOCIAL SCIENCE		80	03	020	100

OTHER SUBJECTS (GROUP- A2)

S	CODE	NAME		Theory Marks	Time (h)	Internal Marks	Prac- tical	Proj- ect	Total Marks
1	031	CARNATIC MUSIC (VOCAL)	(ANY ONE)	30	02	020	50	--	100
	032	CARNATIC MUSIC (MELODIC INSTRUMENTS)		30	02	020	50	--	100
	033	CARNATIC MUSIC (PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS)		30	02	020	50	--	100
	034	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (VOCAL)		30	02	020	50	--	100
	035	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (MELODIC INSTRUMENTS)		30	02	020	50	--	100
	036	HINDUSTANI MUSIC (PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS)		30	02	020	50	--	100
2	049	PAINTING		30	03	020	50	--	100
3	064	HOME SCIENCE		70	03	--	30	--	100
4	076	NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)		70	03	30	--	--	100
5	165*	COMPUTER APPLICATIONS		50	02	--	50	--	100
6	154	ELEMENTS OF BUSINESS		70	03	--	30	--	100
7	254	ELEMENTS OF BOOK- KEEP- ING & ACCOUNTANCY		70	03	--	--	30	100



SKILL SUBJECTS (GROUP-S)

S No	Code	Name	Job Roles	Marks Distribution	
				Theory	Practical
1	401	Retailing	Store Operations Assistant	50	50
2	402*	Information Technology	Domestic IT Executive/ Operator	50	50
3	403	Security	Unarmed Security Guard	50	50
4	404	Automotive	Automotive Service Technician	50	50
5	405	Introduction To Financial Markets	Business Correspondent	50	50
6	406	Introduction To Tourism	Assistant Tour Guide	50	50
7	407	Beauty & Wellness	Assistant Beauty Therapist	50	50
8	408	Agriculture	Solanaceous Crop Cultivator	50	50
9	409	Food Production	Assistant Chef (reg.)	50	50
10	410	Front Office Operations	Front Office Executive	50	50
11	411	Banking & Insurance	Field Executive	50	50
12	412	Marketing & Sales	Marketing Assistant	50	50
13	413	Health Care	General Duty Assistant	50	50
14	414	Apparel	Hand Embroider	50	50
15	415	Multi Media	Texture Artist	50	50
16	416	Multi Skill Foundation Course	Multi Skill Assistant	50	50
17	417*	Artificial Intelligence		50	50
18	418	Physical Activity Trainer (New)		50	50

*Out of the three subjects with codes - 165, 402 and 417 - only one subject can be offered.

The curriculum and the study material for the Skill Electives is available on the CBSE

academic website under the tab 'Skill Education' and can be accessed through the link: <http://cbseacademic.nic.in/skill-education.html>.

LIST OF SKILL COURSES OFFERED AT MIDDLE LEVEL (FOR CLASSES VI / VII / VIII)

S. No.	COURSE NAME	Duration in Hours	MARKS DISTRIBUTION	
			Theory	Practical
1	Artificial Intelligence	12	15	35
2	Beauty & Wellness	12	15	35
3	Design Thinking	12	15	35
4	Financial Literacy	12	15	35
5	Handicrafts	12	15	35
6	Information Technology	12	15	35
7	Marketing/ Commercial Application	12	15	35
8	Mass Media	12	15	35
9	Travel & Tourism	12	15	35

3.3 Instructional Time

Instructional time shall be as per the subjects selected. Schools must ensure that minimum number of hours are spent for each subject as specified in the curriculum. The time duration for the subjects has been clearly indicated in the syllabus of each subject. However, it is expected that schools will create innovative Timetables (such as, teaching-learning only 2 subjects per day etc.) to ensure that the burden of the bag and homework are substantially reduced and the classroom transaction are based on experiential processes. Schools may also think of introducing bag-less day and same may be incorporated in the time tables. The time table must also include the mandatory periods for compulsory areas including Health and Physical Education.

3.4 Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction in general in all the schools affiliated with the Board shall either be Hindi or English.



4. STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT SCHEME

The Assessment scheme will have an 80 marks component for Board examination (class X) and Annual Examination (class IX) in all subjects except compulsory subjects to be assessed internally along with a 20 marks component of Internal Assessment. Students have to secure 33 percent in total in each of these components.

This condition has been relaxed vide Notification No. CBSE/Coord/DS/EC dated 11/10/2018 available at:

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/Examination_Circular/2018/15_CIRCULAR.pdf

As the Board is progressively allowing more space to 'learning outcome based' assessment in place of textbook driven assessment, question papers of Board examinations will have more questions based on real-life situations requiring students to apply, analyse, evaluate and synthesize information as per the stipulated outcomes. The core-competencies to be assessed in all questions, however, will be from the prescribed syllabus and textbooks recommended therein. This will eliminate predictability and rote learning to a large extent.

4.1 Board Examination for (Class X) and Annual Examination (class IX) for 80 marks For Class X:

The Board Examination in each subject will cover entire syllabus of Class-X. Grades corresponding to the marks shall be on the basis of 9-point grading system. Grades will be awarded in each scholastic subject. For awarding the grades, the Board will put all the passed students in a rank order and will award the grades as follows:

A-1	Top 1/8th of the passed candidates
A-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
B-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
C-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-1	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
D-2	Next 1/8th of the passed candidates
E*	Essential Repeat

Notes:-

- (a) Minor variations in proportion of candidates to adjust ties will be made.
- (b) In case of a tie, all the students getting the same score, will get the same grade. If the number of students at a score point need to be divided into two segments, the smaller segment will go with the larger.
- (c) Method of grading will be used in subjects where the number of candidates who have passed is more than 500.
- (d) In respect of subjects where total number of candidates passing a subject is less than 500, the grading would be adopted on the pattern of grading and distribution in other similar subjects.

For Class IX:

The assessment scheme will be similar to class X Board examination. However, the grading in class IX will be as follows:

Grading Scale for Scholastic Areas (Class-IX) (School will award grades as per the following grading scale)	
MARKS RANGE	GRADE
91-100	A1
81-90	A2
71-80	B1
61-70	B2
51-60	C1
41-50	C2
33-40	D
32 and below	*Essential Repeat



- ❖ Absolute grading in class IX is used keeping in view the number of students appearing from any particular school as against positional grading used for class X.

4.2 Internal Assessment (20 Marks):

One time year-end examination is complimented and supplemented with Internal Assessment (IA) that assesses students in diverse manner, at different times and also examines a broad range of curriculum objectives. IA, in effect school-based assessment, plays the dual role of providing a complete picture of students' abilities or progress towards fulfilling the aims of education and informing teachers' of students' progress and therefore supporting classroom learning. It also informs the individual learner about his/ her progress over a period of time enabling them to develop strategies to improve learning.

4.2.1 Periodic Assessment (05 Marks)

The main purpose of Periodic Assessment is to assess the learning progress of students. Such Assessment done at regular intervals provides feedback and insight to teachers regarding learners' needs and helps them to improve instruction, do remedial teaching and set curricular targets for a student or a group of students. The feedback also helps students to know their errors as well as strengths and weaknesses. The students, thus, are enabled for better learning and setting up realistic goals. In essence, this is assessment for, of and as learning. Periodic Assessment is further divided into the following:

Periodic Tests (05 marks): As earlier, these would be restricted to 3 in each subject in a year and the average of best 2 would to be taken for final submission of marks. These tests tend to follow a pattern, which is quite similar to the final end of course examination, and have a gradually increasing portion of content. Hence, they also tend to prepare students for final summative exams in a more confident manner.